

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

A DEMOCRAT ON EDUCATION AND CLEVELAND.

The other day Mr. Charles W. Felker, of Oshkosh, was in Milwaukee, and as he is an interesting man to interview, he readily fell into the hands of the news paper men. A Sentinel representative found the great democratic lawyer full of to k, as sharp, vivacious, and witty as ever. Whatever Mr. Felker says whether it is on politics, law, education, or Vilas and Cleveland, is said with so much force and point—and truth, too—that it became highly instructive. It may not be out of place to make a side remark to the effect that Mr. Felker, as a good democrat as he is, thinks that two of the smallest men politically, in this country are Vilas and Cleveland. The Gazette has no sympathy with the letter or spirit of this remark, but produces it to show the political relations existing between Mr. Felker and these two gentlemen.

Mr. Felker is a warm supporter of the Bennett law. He is one of the unflinching friends of the common school system. Here are some of his sentences:

There has been great activity of late among the enemies of the common school system of the country. At the Catholic congress held at Baltimore in November last the common schools were bitterly denounced by ex-Judge Dunn, and other laymen from the platform in the presence of high church dignitaries. They were called "godless schools," and the speakers demanded that money raised for school purposes be divided between the common and parochial schools. In the December number of the Forum, Bishop McQuade indulges in a most bitter and offensive tirade against what he also pleased to call the "godless schools," and charges the common school children of the country as "the state's pauperized pet," and styles the common school system as state paternalism and state pauperism. It is being done to our ears that secular and religious education should go hand in hand, and together be taught in schools. To the Catholics this means that the pupils shall be instructed in the Catholic faith, to the Lutherans, in the Lutheran creed, to other sects, the belief of their respective churches.

On the common school system his enthusiasm is shown in the following lines: The common schools have made the people of the United States mainly, self-reliant, independent and intelligent. The parochial school system of the old world has bred servility, and ignorance, laziness and monkish scheming, with the Bennett law for a text, is a subterfuge resorted to by the priests to escape popular condemnation of their real purpose, hostility to the common schools.

This state is most fortunate in having the constitutional inhibition that no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in the common schools. Mr. Felker does not forget the motives that prompt certain democratic politicians to oppose the Bennett law, and he lays them bare in this language: The small faction of democratic politicians who oppose the Bennett law is hardly worthy of notice. Some have never read the law and are honest in their ignorance. Some would destroy the Lord's Supper or barter off the common school system to carry a cause. Some are editors of newspapers published in English. As a rule their editorial not only betrays the narrowness of their foreheads, but the bad grammar and worse English in which they are phrased discloses their contempt for and ignorance of the people of the country. These political intriguers with their pliancy baited with prejudice may catch an occasional republican vote, but for every bite they get they will drive five thinking American electors into the republican net.

The people are not going to sacrifice the common schools to please intolerant dogmatists or tricky politicians; nor sell their birthright for a mess of party potage.

Mr. Felker does not believe that Cleveland will be nominated in '92. He thinks he is politically dead, and he ventures the prediction, to use his own language, "that Cleveland will not be the democratic nominee in 1892. An army dislikes to fight under the command of a defeated general. Mr. Cleveland is unquestionably an honest man, and without doubt discharged the duties of his office, while president, to the best of his ability. Although while he held office, democrats were by him frequently reminded by implication and innuendo that he was the only honest man in the democratic party." Other reasons why Mr. Cleveland is weak according to Mr. Felker is that "he is too reserved and cold-blooded to be popular with the people, and lacks the personal magnetism that always characterized a great party leader. He is obnoxious to the great body of Union soldiers because of his canonic and cancelled for comments on their infirmities in his vetoes of private pension bills. His tariff messages on the threshold of a political campaign was an incurable blunder."

As to the qualities of Mr. Vilas as a political leader, and as to his ability as an advisor to his chief, the following from Mr. Felker will enable the reader to form an intelligent opinion:

In an able paper from the pen of that gentleman in the Chicago Times I observe that he alludes to the sacrificial contest of 1888. That the democratic party was sacrificed is doubtless true. But that it had no movement for anything except the political blunders of Mr. Cleveland and his advisory board of politicians, great heads in also true. In a few months they managed to wreck the fortunes of a great party; a party in whose service thousands of men abler and wiser than Mr. Cleveland had grown old and gray-headed; men who, during a brief tenure of office, he tried to laminate, and whose advice he uniformly spurned.

The general reader will not agree with Mr. Felker in regard to the failure of Mr. Cleveland to receive the nomination in 1892. He holds the democratic party in his own hands and with a firm grip, and his unrelenting spirit of distinction and exorbitant selfishness will compel his nomination. To the student of politics, there does not seem to be any other outcome to the democratic convention two years hence.

General Briggs thinks ex-Secretary Whitney should be the democratic presidential candidate in 1892. A good many

other democrats think so, too, but the democratic party will have nothing to do with the next democratic convention. Mr. Cleveland will dictate, and the convention will bow its head.

IS CRIME A DISEASE?

Those of the Gazette's readers who observed the article in this paper several days ago which gave a synopsis of Colonel Ingersoll's address before the bar association of New York, will remember that the genial colonel who always is willing to defend the weak against the attacks of the arrogant and the strong, said that all criminals are insane—in other words that they have diseased minds, otherwise they would not knowingly, and with malice aforethought, do that which was not only wicked toward the persons directly injured, but an outrage against themselves. Colonel Ingersoll does not believe in the doctrine of innate depravity of the human heart. He belongs to that class of sentimentalists that hold to the doctrine that all persons committing crimes should be pitied, not condemned; that no punishment should be inflicted, but be treated in all respects like a person whose reason is diseased.

Here is a sample of the reasoning of the sentimentalists. "A sick man, they say, ought not to be imprisoned, and one who is staggering under a load of homicidal tendencies bequeathed to him by his grandfather is not worthy of death, even if he does occasionally send some of his less unfortunate fellow-burgers into the next world. A man physically and mentally sound is less likely to commit criminal acts than one with a diseased body or abnormal mental action, and the history of the notorious Jukes family proves beyond question that from a single criminal ancestor may spring a long line of descendants, a majority of whom will be enemies to the welfare of society."

Colonel Ingersoll has never been among criminals except to defend them when charged with great crimes. He hears their side of the story. He heartily feels sympathy. He never in all his life prosecuted a fellow man. No fee, however large, can persuade him to join the side of the state in prosecuting a criminal. He is consistent. He really believes that robbers and murderers deserve pity and kindly care, and not punishment and imprisonment. It is true, that some criminals inherit devility, that is, it comes with them into this life. The evil in them is greater than the good, and as a rule always will be.

But granting all this, are the burglars, the forgers, the common thieves, and the murderers to be placed in pleasant rooms in state institutions and there tenderly cared for at the expense of the state? It is no doubt the case that the treatment of criminals is a perplexing question, but the mode suggested by Colonel Ingersoll and his fellow sentimentalists, would, as a matter of course, put a premium on crime. There are thousands of persons who would enter the criminal field on the terms proposed by Colonel Ingersoll.

Society can never be bettered by pouring oil on morbid and unwholesome sympathy upon crime; and such a course would be an unkindness to the criminals themselves.

From \$110,000,000 to \$120,000,000, it is estimated, will be required to pay Uncle Sam's pension bills, even if no new measures for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the late war should be passed. It is said, however, that should all the pension bills now under consideration by congress become law, an annual expenditure of \$600,000,000 would be required to carry out their provisions.

This remark is taken from the Pittsburg Telegraph, and may be somewhat exaggerated, but it nevertheless furnishes a powerful sermon on the tariff and revenue.

The Detroit Tribune makes the unkind remark that "over Cleveland is the only ex-president of the United States that ever made \$100,000 from the sale of private property improved at public expense." This is what he calls reform, and the mugwumps are pleased with it.

An exchange says that over 800,000 gallons of whisky were sent from this country Africa last year. We had no idea that the missionaries were so numerous on the dark continent. This lie must have come from one of Sam Jones' sermons.

A prudent man, "according to Hoyle," for out, and bruise, and burn, and boil.

Will use at once Salvation Oil. Never was heard such a terrible curse as a man got off about his stubborn cold. Could it be possible that he lived in civilization and had not heard of Dr. Bell's Cough Syrup? Let him take the old reliable, and stop swearing. Price 25 cents.

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Take Care of Your Eyes. Dr. B. MINCH, the eminent oculist of Detroit, Mich., will visit every town in this county during the winter. Anyone suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the post office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examining or visiting patients at their homes.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, etc., a bottle.

ON LAND AND ON SEA.

Railway Train Buried in Snow—An Ocean Steamer Wrecked Off New England.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE SHORE NEAR BUFFALO.

A Passenger Train Breaks in Two and the Sections Crash Together—Other Casualties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—Train No. 12 on the Lake Shore railroad from the West, due in Buffalo at 9:10 last night, and running very fast to make up lost time, broke in two near Hamburg about 8:50 o'clock. The front part of the train, consisting of engine, tender, baggage car and four passenger coaches, was quickly brought to a standstill. The rear half, composed of four heavy Pullmans, came on down grade after the rear day coach.

The Pullman, being the heavier, lifted the day coach into the air, and they now lie one on top of the other, both having telescoped the first day coach. Both the day coaches and the Pullmans were full of passengers. As near as can be ascertained seven were killed and twenty-five injured. Most of those in the last day coach were warned in time to leave, but those in the first Pullman had no warning and the cars met and telescoped with terrific force. The Pullman was completely buried beneath the other cars. An engine was dispatched to Buffalo for aid. J. F. Minnie, who had his arm cut off, being taken alone. It was two and one-half hours before the physicians arrived.

A wrecking train preceded the relief train and the work of extricating the imprisoned sufferers was begun. The bodies as they were taken out were stretched in a baggage-car.

The dead are: J. E. STEWART and MRS. J. E. STEWART, Rochester; J. SWAN, sleeping-car porter, Salamanca; MRS. J. D. RANCUS, Saratoga Springs; skull fractured; died of injuries.

Three unknown. As correctly and completely as can be ascertained the names of the injured with the extent of their injuries and the disposition made of them in this city are as follows:

THE REV. JOHNSON MYERS, Cincinnati, cut in head; Tiff house.

F. A. COONS, Philadelphia, aged 56; head cut; Tiff house.

W. H. FISHER, Boston; bruises on the chin and leg.

JULIA HEALEY, Boston; injured in head, fractured rib, fracture of right arm; Tiff hospital.

J. C. AMSTRONG, Rochester; cut in head and neck; Madison house.

J. D. RANCUS, Saratoga Springs, face and leg bruised; Tiff hospital.

W. W. BRACK, Charleston, W. Va., left arm broken; Continental hotel.

CHARLES BRANCE, New York, ankle sprained; Tiff house.

H. P. JAGER, 161 South Goodwin street, Rochester, ankle sprained.

L. F. HART, 264 Summer street, Buffalo; wrist badly cut; will go home and be attended by his own physician.

GEORGE E. ALLEN, general northern passenger agent, Buffalo; sprained tissue of leg.

HENRY BURRICK, Rochester; injury to knee; Stafford house.

GEORGE S. THOMPSON, Rochester; slight sprain of leg.

GEORGE E. MARTIN, Boise City, Idaho; bruise on chest; hospital.

BURIED BY A SNOW-SLIDE.

Colorado Trains Nearly Swept Away—One Man Carried Across a River.

WHEELER, Col., March 7.—A terrible snow-slide occurred Wednesday night at the wall out on the South Park railroad, in which two passenger trains came nearly being swept away. The train going west was running in sections. The first section got stuck in the snow at the wall cut, and section 2 came up with two powerful engines to pull it out.

Roadmaster P. Dobbins was standing in front of the engine superintending the work, when an avalanche of snow came down and nearly buried him. He was completely covered by the flying mass of snow and carried a distance of several thousand feet, safely across Ten Mile river and onto the Rio Grande tracks, where he managed to extricate himself. One of his knees was badly sprained and he was otherwise uninjured.

The tremendous volume of snow piled itself entirely over the four engines, putting out the fires, and completely buried the mail-cars, and were Mail Agent Roberts and Baggage-Master Mason. It took some time to extricate the men, but neither was injured. Fireman Culbertson was badly scalded.

OCEAN STEAMER WRECKED.

The De Ryuter, from Antwerp, Driven on the Coast in a Storm.

SITUATE, Mass., March 7.—The Belgian steamer De Ryuter, Capt. Arfven, from Antwerp for Boston, came ashore at Gunning Point at 7 o'clock last night in a thick snowstorm, grounding high and fast on the shaly bottom. The captain immediately gave signals of distress. In a short time the water had put the fires out. Seventeen of the twenty-seven men put off in a lifeboat, and with great difficulty reached the shore. A relief crew was immediately collected, and, manning a lifeboat, reached the vessel and rescued the remainder of the crew. The vessel is rolling badly and will probably go to pieces. She is valued at \$200,000, is owned in Antwerp and is insured.

Three Persons Fatally Asphyxiated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—John Gibney and his wife and their 17-year-old servant girl, whose name is not known, were found unconscious from asphyxiation at their residence, 706 North Seventh street, last evening, and all three will probably die. Gibney went home at an early hour, considering the influence of liquor, and the supposition is that he accidentally turned the gas on after having turned out the lights. The three persons had evidently been breathing in the deadly gas all day, and physicians have very little hope of the recovery of any of them.

Fatal Fire in Perry Sound.

PERRY SOUND, Ont., March 7.—The house of William Robinson was destroyed by fire and three of his children were burned to death. The rest of the family escaped by jumping from the windows.

A Family Narrowly Escapes Death.

PLAISTED, N. J., March 7.—The wife of Samuel Kelly narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation last night. A farm hand this morning discovered them lying unconscious in their beds while the house was full of gas. The furnace was found full of charcoal, while the chimney connections were shut off and the register flues open. A servant girl who was repatriated the night before, and who had disappeared,

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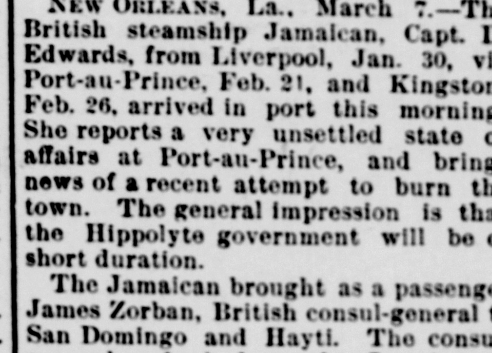
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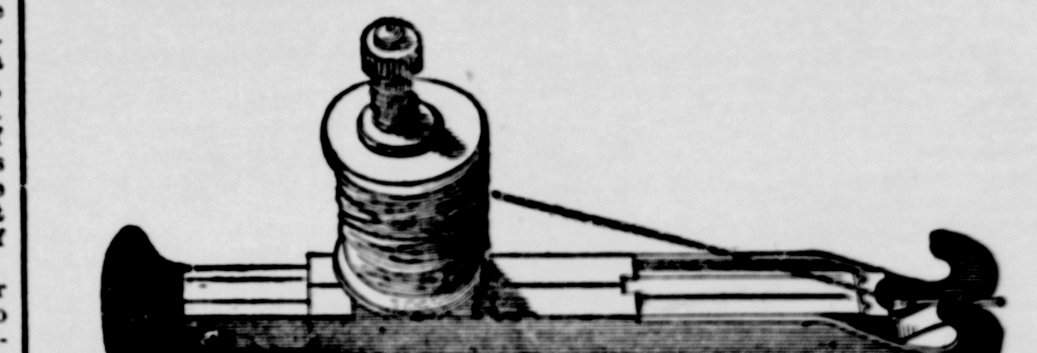
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WARLIKE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Illinois Congressman Shakes his Fist in a Fellow Member's Face.—
Capital News.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House went into committee to consider bills for public buildings. The following bills were laid aside with favorable recommendations: The Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Lansing, Mich.; for a public building at Galesburg, Ill., to cost \$75,000; for a public building at Ashland, Wis., to cost \$75,000.

A bill called up appropriating \$200,000 for a public building at San Jose, Cal., was the object of a vigorous attack from Mr. Cannon of Illinois. He criticized the action of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and alluded to the "pork in the pot." In his own town of Danville the postoffice site was leased for \$700 a year. That was sufficient for the postoffice building there, and the business was more than the town could handle. The business of the town was the committee provided for the erection of public buildings.

Mr. Milliken replied that nobody expected the business of the town was a cheap town. [Laughter.] Mr. Cannon—If the gentleman does not—
Mr. Milliken—No! I am simply admitting the truth of my own argument. Mr. Cannon said that if it was not for his friendly feelings toward the gentleman from Illinois he would suggest that he had never seen a man attempt to do anything for his country but to "pork in the pot" that he was not the first fellow to get his hands into the pot. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cannon approaching Mr. Milliken asked the gentleman to be kind enough to explain his last remark. Did the gentleman mean to say, by words or otherwise, that he (Cannon) had asked or intimated that he desired the committee to recommend any bill.

Mr. Milliken suggested that it was a foolish thing for a man to ask another man whether he had done a thing which nobody expected he had done. He was entirely responsible for what he had said. Mr. Cannon understood the gentleman to say that he knew a man to cry "stop thief" that he was not trying to steal something.

Mr. Milliken said that the gentleman had severely reflected upon the committee, and had talked about people having "pork in the pot." He (Milliken) did not say that the gentleman had "pork in the pot," but he did say that he was not for his friendly relations with the gentleman who would make the general remark that the man who cried out "Stop thief!" was the first to steal. He did not desire a personal controversy with his friend when the gentleman attacked the committee in the way he did. He was justified in his reply. He did not seek a quarrel with his friend, but he did not run away from it.

Mr. Cannon said that in his sixteen years' service no man had heard him impute anything against the personal character of any member. The legislative recommendations of men and committees were subject to criticism. "And if the gentlemen," he continued, "in his zeal sought by innuendo or by intimation to allege that, if it had not been for his friendly relations with me, he could urge against my character or otherwise, here and now let us have it, Seth Milliken."

As he was uttering these words he was slowly approaching Mr. Milliken, and as he finished his sentence he tapped that gentleman on the shoulder, amid the laughter of the House. Throughout the colloquy his position manifested a good deal of excitement, but the House was very good humored and thoroughly enjoyed the controversy, which ended by Mr. Milliken disclaiming any intention to insinuate anything against the gentleman who was as nearly perfect as any man in the world.

After further debate the bill was laid aside favorably and the committee rising it and the preceding bills were reported to the House and passed.

In the Senate bills were passed giving a pension of \$75 a month to the daughter of Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth, increasing to \$100 a month the pension of the widow of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren.

LEAVES A MARGIN OF \$8,000,000.

Mr. Windom's Financial Policy Brings the Surplus Down to \$28,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury purchased over \$2,000,000 of United States bonds yesterday, and thereby reduced the available surplus to about \$28,000,000. As the Secretary is disinclined to reduce the surplus below \$20,000,000, it will be seen that a few repetitions of recent operations would soon result in a temporary suspension of bond purchases, at least so far as the 4 per cent is concerned. Secretary Windom says that, while the present state of the surplus would hardly justify him in continuing the daily purchase of bonds to the extent of the latest offerings, he does not at present see any necessity for a change of the financial policy.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Isaac Clements, pension agent at Chicago; H. A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Railroads; W. D. Lee, associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; T. F. Wilcox, Indian Agent, Round Valley Agency, Cal.; J. H. Plunkett, Collector of Customs, St. Marks, Fla.; Captain N. H. Elmer, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; Receivers of Public Monies, F. R. Farrar, at Eau Claire, Wis.; M. W. Gibbs, at Little Rock, Ark.; Marshals, Edward Knoff, Northern District of Iowa; R. H. Paul, Arizona.

Miss Tracy's Diamonds Missing.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Thomas Reidy, a substitute fireman, has been arrested for stealing a diamond bracelet valued at \$1,000 at the fire at Secretary Tracy's house. Reidy, who admits that he had been drinking the morning of the fire, recovered a set of jewelry worth nearly \$1,000. He turned the jewelry over to the fireman of one of the companies, but it is alleged that he kept a bracelet worth \$1,000 or more. The bracelet was the property of Miss Tracy, who lost her life at the fire. Reidy denies the charge.

Patrons of the Actors' Benefit.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The sale of tickets for the actors' fund benefit next Monday was started by President Harrison, who paid \$100 for one of the boxes. Representative Flower, Senator McMillan, and Cornelius N. Bliss also took boxes. Gov. Jackson of Maryland will bring a party over from Baltimore. The performance will be "Aunt Jack," given by the members of Mr. Palmer's troupe. The company, who will come down on a special train tendered by the Pennsylvania railroad, give the performance at Albaugh's opera-house at 1 o'clock, and return to New York in time to appear in the regular production at 8 p. m.

Mr. Allison's Tariff Views.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Allison's attitude on two tariff issues was outlined to-day by the senator himself. When shown a publication in a New York paper which stated that the senator was leaning toward some of the most important propositions in the Mills bill, he said:

"I am in favor of a deep cut in sugar. I will not say that I favor abolition of the duty and the payment of a bounty. As to tobacco, I will vote to abolish the tax on it very reluctantly. We will have a hard time explaining the duty on a product which we have no use for, and which we have no necessities for its abolition the duty on this luxury."

Says It Won't Hurt Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The members of the Kansas Congressional delegation had a conference with Secretary of the Missouri in regard to the proposed transfer of the headquarters of the department of the Missouri from Leavenworth to St. Louis, Mo., and the Secretary consented to defer action in the matter for a few days. He informed the delegation that the reason for the proposed change was that it was regarded as undesirable to have the department headquarters and the post headquarters at the same place, and he assured them that Leavenworth would not suffer in any way from the change.

Tauhee Is Very Low.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Congressman Tauhee's condition is practically unchanged. His physicians this morning report that his situation is very serious, but that they have very little hope of his recovery. The impression at the hospital is that he will not live through the day.

FOUND HER MOTHER.

Corra Davis, 14 Years Old, Restored to Her Parent.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., March 7.—Corra Davis, 14-year-old girl attending the St. Mary's school for girls in this city, has sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Blake issued an order delivering her into the custody of her step-father.

Corra's story reads like a romance. Eight years ago she was kidnapped and has been living with a man named Davis, now of Wallace, Idaho. Corra, who is a beautiful child, perfect manner, tells the following story: "My father would never tell me who my mother was, but I knew he was not my father. We traveled all over the country and I was not very happy. I have always had a shadowy recollection of the dear, sweet face of mother, and have always tried to find her."

"Feb. 17 Mr. Norcott, a friend of Mr. Davis, brought me to school here, and he it was who told me that my mother was living at North Yakima and was the wife of Mr. Griffin. I was very glad to hear this, and I could recollect of my early days. She answered me and said I was her daughter."

Griffin arrived in town yesterday, and he was the first to see the girl. The principal properly refused unless proper legal action was taken. Attorney Griffin, on Griffin's behalf, went to the school, and while the girls were in a body, identified Corra as a strong personal resemblance to Mrs. Griffin.

"The child was taken to the court house and the judge, Judge Norcott, issued a writ and to-morrow the girl will be returned to the arms of her mother, who lies very sick at Yakima."

MRS. GRANT AS AN AUTHOR.

She Will Probably Give Out Additional Matter Concerning the General.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The current report that Mrs. Gen. Grant will publish a volume of her private letters to her husband is undoubtedly false. It grows out of her intention to put into permanent historical form much of the valuable material she necessarily collected during her eventful life. Her second son, U. S. Grant, Jr., it will be remembered, bought an interest in the Cosmopolitan Magazine some two years ago, but afterward relinquished it. The movement was made with the intention of publishing Mrs. Grant's writings in that medium. It is said that Col. Fred Grant, who has himself contributed a long series of historical articles to the National Tribune, the soldiers' paper at Washington, has encouraged his mother to undertake the task of collecting the material in her possession, and has helped her to some extent in its classification.

Sanol and Astell May Race.

PATHEON, N. J., March 7.—It being well known that Governor Leland Stanford, of California, has reserved the routing of the mail to the Pacific coast to the National Tribune, the soldiers' paper at Washington, has encouraged his mother to undertake the task of collecting the material in her possession, and has helped her to some extent in its classification.

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SHOT THE TRAIN ROBBER.

BLACK BART MURDEROUSLY ATTACKS HIS PRISON GUARD.

The Warden Fires on Him and Cuts Away Four Fingers—Other Criminal Matters.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 7.—Redmond Holzhay, the notorious train-robbler and murderer, tried to kill Keeper Palisier and Convict Meservy at the branch prison last evening. After two hours of fighting Wayne Tompkins directed the desperado with a well-directed rifle shot, tearing away all four fingers of his right hand, and Holzhay will never pull trigger again.

Ever since he has been in the prison Holzhay has been carefully watched. Yesterday Deputy Warden Hawley suspected that he intended some outbreak and sent Keeper Palisier to bring up the convict for search. As Palisier turned to lock the cell-door Holzhay seized him about the neck, at the same time holding a knife at his throat. He then drew a revolver and said to the guard: "Kill me or I will kill this man."

When Deputy Warden Hawley raised his rifle Holzhay concluded he did not want to die just then and shielded himself with his hands. He was then taken to the cell and Holzhay was cuffed and got into a position where he could not be commanded from the outside windows.

Finally his attention was distracted for an instant by a keeper talking to a convict on the opposite side of the cell block. His hand, grasping the knife, raised and he walked toward his cell, the blood streaming from his shattered hand. The knife was one from the table, ground to a sharp point by rubbing on the floor, and was keen as a razor. How the murderous convict obtained it is not known.

WHERE IS ROWLAND LEACH?

Strange Disappearance of a New York Traveling Man in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The all-absorbing topic at the Palmer house last night was the mysterious disappearance of Rowland Leach, a young traveling man employed by a New York house. Leach arrived in Chicago last Sunday morning direct from New York and was given a sample room. Several large trunks which he had full of goods were sent to the room and were unpacked. Nothing has been seen of Leach since he started up stairs to unpack the samples.

Last night a number of Leach's friends and relatives were called to the room and examined the effects of the missing man. The trunks were all ransacked and a great many of his private papers read, but nothing was found to throw light on the disappearance. It is now generally believed that he has been murdered.

HOLDEN MAY BE INNOCENT.

Developments in the Case of a Man Under Sentence of Death.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., March 7.—This community is in a state of great excitement over what are claimed to be new developments in the case of Clifton Holden, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Frank Dodge, Elmer's son. Holden resides at Olivia, in Redwood county, twenty miles north of here, has written a letter to Mrs. Dodge, mother of the murdered man, in which he says that he killed Frank Dodge in a quarrel resulting from the fact that the latter had ruined the writer's sister and refused to marry her. W. F. Holden, brother of the condemned man, is now here looking up the matter up, and many people here think that Clifton Holden is innocent.

Fursman Enjoys Himself.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 7.—Sheriff Wilson of Livingston county, Illinois, has arrived in this city having in custody W. H. Fursman, the \$200,000 fugitive wanted at Pontiac. He remained here over night, keeping his prisoner under guard at a hotel, and departed for Pontiac this forenoon. Fursman was captured at New Orleans and will have to answer to twenty-four indictments at Pontiac, but he seemed to be in good spirits, smoked costly cigars, and drank the best of liquor.

Burglars Fire a Drug Store.

STAFFORD, Kan., March 7.—Frank O. Watson's drug store was entered yesterday about 1 o'clock by burglars. The store was broken open and a large amount of small sum of money. The store was then set on fire by the thieves to cover up their work, and the building with its contents were destroyed. The fire extended to the store occupied by Jess Morrell, which was also destroyed. The loss will reach \$8,000; insurance, \$1,600.

One Year for a Train-Wrecker.

WARREN, Ind., March 7.—W. C. Marquis, the boy train-wrecker, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail. He ditched the Atlantic Express train on the Washburn railway at Keller's station, near this city, last October, his motive being revenge on the railroad company for fancied wrongs.

Trouble in the Hungarian Cabinet.

VIENNA, March 7.—The Hungarian ministers held a council of five hours' duration. The emperor presided. There is discussion between Premier Tisa and his colleagues in regard to the naturalization of Louis Kossuth. It is said that Herr Tisa twice offered his resignation, but the emperor refused to accept it.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Valuable Find in a Gravel Bank Near

St. Paul, Pa., March 7.—Gold has been discovered in a gravel bank just east of this city, and the find has occasioned much excitement, as samples that have been assayed have no doubt proved to be pure. The discovery was made by A. S. Sherwood of this city while hunting for water with a contrivance similar to the witch hazel, in which acids are used to indicate the presence of water. The discovery was purely accidental, but will be developed until the extent of the deposit is known.

The Best in the World.

Senator Henry C. Nelson, of New York, writes: "I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble for many years. I was taken with a violent pain in the region of the kidneys. I suffered such agony that I could hardly stand up. As soon as I applied two of Alcock's Pore Plasters, one over each kidney, and laid down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I have since used a plaster a day or two as a precaution, and then removed them. I have been using Alcock's Pore Plasters in my family for the past ten years, and have always found them to be a quick and reliable remedy for kidney, stricture and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in the world."

Alcock's Pore Plasters are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, cure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentations. Ask for Alcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

Alcock's Corn and Bunion Shields—Get quick and certain relief.

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has affirmed John Green's death sentence, and fixed May 1 as the day of execution. The dead body of a man, supposed to be Amos W. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., was recovered in the creek at Chattanooga, Tenn.

In consequence of the illness of M. Brunet, liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, M. A. Monclieur, late liquidator of the Comptoir d'Escompte, has been appointed to share his work. Isaac Watson Gale, who is to accompany Rev. George L. Ferrin to Japan as one of the representatives of the first foreign mission ever sent out by the universalist denomination, was ordained in Boston on Wednesday.

W. H. Farnsey of Milwaukee, first assistant secretary of the Northwestern Life Insurance company committed suicide. No cause for the deed is known. He had been with the company twenty years and had never taken a vacation.

The schooner Abbot W. Lewis, from Boston to Portland, went on Milk Island bar, off Emmons Point, Mass., in a snowstorm. The crew escaped to the island, whence they will be removed to the mainland when the storm subsides.

The mystery of the numerous attempts to wreck trains on the Nyanza, in the vicinity of Youngstown, Ohio, has been cleared by the arrest of George Easterly, who made a confession implicating a man named Jordan. No motive for the attempts is given.

The administrator of Charles Newman, killed by an exploding boiler of the steamer Say When, on the vessel's initial trip in December, 1888, has recovered a verdict at Providence, R. I., of \$40,000 against the Herreshoffs, in a suit for \$20,000.

EX-JUDGE THOMAS A. MELLON of Pittsburgh, aged and feeble, has filed a deed transferring his vast real estate, estimated to be worth \$22,000,000, to his son, Andrew W. Mellon. The transfer includes considerable real estate in the West. The judge's personal property is divided among his other children.

The Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is holding its 100th annual session at Cumberland, Md. Bishop Morrill, of Chicago, presided. Rev. W. T. D. Cloom, of Baltimore, who will Saturday morning preach a sermon in celebration of his fiftieth year in the ministry, started a lively discussion by moving that the title of the committee on temperance be changed to committee on prohibition.

STRUCK IT RICH.
Large Deposit of Lead Ore Discovered Near Dubuque, Iowa.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 7.—The biggest deposit of lead ore ever discovered in this vicinity has been struck by Thomas Kinsella and Thomas Meahan on the Randall farm southwest of this city. There is now in sight in the mine one great sheet of lead over thirty feet thick and fourteen inches thick. Experienced miners say there is over 1,000,000 pounds of galena in sight and that 100,000 pounds can be mined in three days. Mineral is now worth \$22 per 1,000, making the mineral in sight worth about \$22,000.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of a pimple, cancerous growth, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or afflictions, for very few persons are entirely free from it. How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cure it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Solely Prepared by Dr. J. C. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

OUR

Spring Goods

ARE NOW IN.

We have made a Special Effort

this year and now have on our

tables one of the Finest lines of

Foreign and Domestic

Suitings,

Overcoatings

And Pantings

Ever brought into this city.

OUR CUTTER

is an expert draftsman, who be-

longs to the National and Inter-

national Custom Tailors' Associ-

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern.
DEPART.

For Chicago	2:35 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	2:40 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	2:45 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	2:50 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	2:55 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:00 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:05 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:10 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:15 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:20 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:25 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:30 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:35 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:40 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:45 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:50 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	3:55 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:00 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:05 A.M.
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For Beloit and Watertown	4:30 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:35 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:40 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:45 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:50 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	4:55 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:00 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:05 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:10 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:15 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:20 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:25 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:30 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:35 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:40 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:45 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:50 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	5:55 A.M.
For Beloit and Watertown	6:00 A.M.

ARRIVE.

From Beloit and Watertown	8:40 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	8:45 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	8:50 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	8:55 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:00 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:05 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:10 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:15 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:20 A.M.
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From Beloit and Watertown	9:35 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:40 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:45 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:50 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	9:55 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:00 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:05 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:10 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:15 A.M.
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From Beloit and Watertown	10:25 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:30 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:35 A.M.
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From Beloit and Watertown	10:45 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:50 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	10:55 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:00 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:05 A.M.
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From Beloit and Watertown	11:20 A.M.
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From Beloit and Watertown	11:30 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:35 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:40 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:45 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:50 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	11:55 A.M.
From Beloit and Watertown	12:00 P.M.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

For Milwaukee	5:50 P.M.
For Milwaukee	5:55 P.M.
For Milwaukee	6:00 P.M.
For Milwaukee	6:05 P.M.
For Milwaukee	6:10 P.M.
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For Milwaukee	6:20 P.M.
For Milwaukee	6:25 P.M.
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For Milwaukee	6:35 P.M.
For Milwaukee	6:40 P.M.
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For Milwaukee	6:50 P.M.
For Milwaukee	6:55 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:00 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:05 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:10 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:15 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:20 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:25 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:30 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:35 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:40 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:45 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:50 P.M.
For Milwaukee	7:55 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:00 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:05 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:10 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:15 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:20 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:25 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:30 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:35 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:40 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:45 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:50 P.M.
For Milwaukee	8:55 P.M.
For Milwaukee	9:00 P.M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Attorneys and Counselors,
Room 2, Carpenter Block
Jansville, Wis.

Real Estate, Insurance
AND LOAN AGENCY
OF
J. G. SAGE,
Is now prepared to buy and sell
Farms, Western lands, House and Lot
and business property, and will give you better
bargains than any other agent.
Money loaned at 6 per cent. and Gen-
eral Insurance Agency.
Office in Smith's Block, Jansville, Wis.
ap-ly

D. CONGER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Does a general real estate and loan business.
Mak- ing papers relating to same. Also a gen-
eral insurance agent. Office in Smith's Block,
Jansville, Wis.

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DENTIST.
OFFICE—Opp. Milwaukee and Franklin Sts.
RESIDENCE—Corner Jackson and
School Streets. ap-ly

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(Room 22, 23rd Avenue, N. Y.)
"Having witnessed the excellent results of
MR. EDWIN E. LAYTON'S instruction on the
piano, I heartily recommend him as an in-
structor of superior ability, and a gentleman
whose excellent qualities should command
him to anyone." FRANKLIN S. SOKER.
Former pupil of J. J. Conner, and pianist of Camille
Upton Concert Company.

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JANESVILLE, WIS.
CHARLES L. FIFIELD,
Attorneys and Counselors,
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(TREATS) —
Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women
and Children EXCLUSIVELY.
OFFICE HOURS—4 to 5, and 7 to 8 p. m.
OFFICE 10 West Milwaukee St., Under
Guards' Armory.
JANESVILLE, WIS.

Miss Stele & F. Sabin, C. S.
100 Tipton or
Christian Science Mind Healing
Hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
Consult on Sat. 10 to 12 a. m.
New Math w. e. 1 to 2 p. m., 3 p.
Conversations—1 to 3 p. m., 5 p. m., 154
South Jackson Street.

S. C. BURNHAM & CO.
ORGANS,
PIANOS,
REPAIRING & TUNING & DONE
Musical Merchandise.
DEALERS IN
NO. 18 EAST MILWAUKEE ST.,
JANESVILLE, WIS.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant
and refreshing to the taste, and acts
gently yet promptly on the kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances, its
many excellent qualities commend it
to all and have made it the most
popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c
and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-
gists. Any reliable druggist who
may not have it on hand will pro-
cure it promptly for any one who
wishes to try it. Do not accept any
substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

BOARD OF REGISTRY.

The Board of Registry of the several pre-
dicts of the city of Jansville, will sit on the
4th, 5th, and 6th of March, 1890, at the
several precincts as indicated below. Said board
will meet at nine o'clock in the forenoon and
hold their meetings open until eight o'clock in
the evening of each day.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
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west of Madison street, west of Wood-
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SEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
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west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
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west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
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EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
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west of Madison street, west of Wood-
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NINTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
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ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
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TENTH WARD.

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ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
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TWELFTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
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ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
east of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Second Precinct—That portion of said ward
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ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Third Precinct—That portion of said ward
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Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
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FOURTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
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ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,
Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
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FIFTEENTH WARD.

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Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
west of Madison street, west of Wood-
ruff's block factory, North Franklin street,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
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Fourth Precinct—That portion of said ward
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SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—That portion of said ward
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THE FARM.

White Clover.
A Kansas subscriber of Farm, Field
and Stockman writes: "I wish to
know something about white clover,
its uses and value as a pasture, price
per bushel, and how much to sow per
acre. Is it a good fertilizer? What
is its value compared with red clover
or blue grass, either for pasture or
fertilizer? I am thinking of trying a
small piece: when is best time to sow,
and how prepare the ground for the
seed?"

White clover (Dutch or honey-suckle)
is about six inches high; it is a very
hardy creeping variety, which accom-
modates itself to a great variety of
soils, but grows most luxuriantly in
moist ground or in wet sea-
sons. It is valuable in mixtures for
permanent pastures and lawns, and
also prevents the soil from being
washed by heavy rains. It does not
require much manure, and is of
much value as a fertilizer com-
pared with the medium or large red
clover. If sown alone, use about
eight pounds to the acre. It sells at
about \$12 a bushel of sixty pounds.
In a mixture use any amount of
seed you wish, one pound up to five
or six. Prepare the ground as for
any other seed and sow at your regu-
lar seeding time. Our preference is
for spring.

Single-Rye Potato-Cutting.

While extensive experiments in
potato-cutting seem to point to the
use of medium-sized whole tubers as
producing the largest yield, yet
whether the amount produced by
these over that yielded by cut-tubers
offsets the extra cost of seed and
more cumbersome planting, must de-
pend on the market prices which the
crop will bring.

Those who use the cut seed are
reminded there is such a thing as
cutting them as to at least partially
destroy the germ-vitality of the eye.
The eyes have feeder-filaments lead-
ing from the center of the tuber (as
affirmed by Dr. Sturtevant of the
New York Agricultural Experiment
Station), and the cut should be
made so as to preserve with the
eye as much feeder-filaments as possi-
ble.

Also, it is found best to let the
cut pieces dry a few days and cal-
ling over before planting, thereby be-
lowing less liability to rot before grow-
ing.

As to Silk Culture.

The Secretary of Agriculture at
Washington has just received from
Europe a consignment of choice silk-
worm eggs which he will distribute
gratuitously to all persons who desire
to raise silk worms and who are so
situated that they can do so satisfac-
torily. He will also be able to furnish
books of instruction in silk-culture be-
fore the sericultural season opens.
For three seasons he has been per-
forming this service to the industry,
chasing cocoons from American silk-
growers at an average price of 30
cents per pound, and distributing them
to the growers at a price of 10 cents
per pound.

To register at the southwest corner of A.E.
Burpee & Son's lumber shed, on Center
avenue.
Dated, Feb. 28, 1890. City Clerk.

THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Carrot.
The carrot, like other root crops, de-
lights in sandy loam, richly tilled.
For early crop sow in spring, as soon
as the ground is good working order,
for later crops they may be sown any
time until the middle of June. Sow in
rows about ten inches apart, thin-
ning to four inches, and when a well
grown plant appears, thin again to
two inches. In field culture, when
grown for horses or cattle, the
crops may be sown two feet apart, so
that the crop may be worked with a
horse cultivator. As carrot seed is slow
to germinate the soil must be good
and the seed not planted too deep. The
seed will not apply to manures except
that they must be thinned to a greater
distance in the row.

Tomatoes.

The Agricultural Experiment Station
of Cornell University, New York,
made tests, the past season, with dif-
ferent varieties of tomatoes, and un-
der different conditions. Some of the
conclusions reached by these tests are
as follows:

1. Frequent transplanting of the
young plants, and good tillage are
necessary to best results in tomato cul-
ture.

2. Plants started under the glass
about ten weeks before transplanting
into field gave fruits from a week to
ten days earlier than those started two
or three weeks later, while there was a
much greater difference when the
plants were started six weeks later.

3. The tests indicate that poor soil
may lead to render fruit more irregu-
lar.

4. The particular points at present
in demand in tomatoes are these:
Regularity in shape, solidity, large
size and productivity.

Horsetail Notes.

Dr. Hoskins recommends a moderate
dressing of hard-wood ashes with a
little nitrate of soda for lawns, the
latter applied two or three times.

Prepare the seed boxes. Let them
be set in the bottom. Let the soil be
rich and mellow, and do not fear a lib-
eral proportion of sand.

The new chrysanthemum Mrs. Ben-
jamin Harrison, bears flowers some-
times as large as seven inches across.
It is nearly white in color, the inner
petals verging upon straw-color.

Charles S. Crandall, of the horticultu-
ral department of the Michigan
Agricultural College, has recently been
elected to the department of horticultu-
re in the Colorado Agricultural Col-
lege.

The lady bird insect which the ento-
mological division of the United States
department of agriculture introduced
into California a year ago has spread
to such an extent as to promise the
apple grower an almost complete rid-
dance of the orange tree from their
great pest, the figged scale.

El Munch Shiloh, New Jersey says:
"The peach trees in some orchards are
in blossom, and in almost all are well
swollen. Wet weather followed by a
sudden sharp freeze will destroy all
peach buds that started freely. Dry
weather will do less injury, and would
peach make the crop. The present
prospects are not flattering."

Grapeberries are propagated by
layering.

ly from cuttings, the same as
the current bushes. Almost any rich
soil will do for plum trees. The
orchardist must be careful not to
make too direct application of barn-
yard manure to fruit trees. It must
not be allowed to touch the trunk,
and if spread on the surface or light-
ly plowed or harrowed in, almost
any fertilizer will be appropriated by
the trees.

A writer in the Canadian Horticultu-
rist says he reads in the paper that
a great deal is said about the man who
sows 5,000 to 10,000 quarts of
strawberries (150 to 200 bushels) to
the acre, and sells them from fifteen to
twenty cents a quart; while nothing is
said about the man who gets from
1,000 to 2,000 quarts per acre (thirty
to sixty bushels) and sells them at five
cents. It will give the product ob-
tained by both men, in doing which
it is especially requisite to give an ac-
count of the mode of cultivation ad-
opted by each.

Answering the question, "Shall we
plant the Russian apricot?" asked at
the meeting of the Ohio State Horti-
cultural society, G. T. Town

